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on summation, like the reflexes. Things that cause pain in common life are such as might well cause the nerve fibers to convey prolonged stimulation to the centers. The physiology of sensation may be conceived thus: Moderate stimuli are received by the end-organs, and the excitations are conveyed in the ordinary sensory tracts (probably the posterior columns of the cord) and do not summate. These tracts are, however, unfitted and inadequate for the excitations that result in pain (stimuli attacking the nerve-fiber itself directly or indirectly), and they are obliged to take others, probably in the gray matter of the cord, where they suffer summation and consequent delay, and cause pain. When the ordinary sensory tracts are useless from disease, moderate sensations are forced to take these other tracts, and so can also summate and cause pain, as in the cases experimented upon. If the gray matter itself were much affected, as in syringomyelia, this could not happen.

*Ueber Wortneubildung bei Geisteskranken.* Dr. BARTELS. 22. Vers. d. Vereins d. Irrenärzte Niedersachsens u. Westfalens. Allg. Zeitschr. f. Psychiatrie, Bd. XLV, H. 5-6.

An interesting detail in some cases of insanity, especially of long-standing paranoia, is the coining of new words. Besides simple misapplication of real words, there are some that are evidently made from words of similar sound, and still others to whose meaning there is no clue. There may be difficulty in finding out the signification of these from the patient, because he is offended at being asked to explain what he is sure are common and proper designations, or because of his suspiciousness. Four cases are given by Bartels, and in three there is abundant illustration of the new words used. One case did not know what some of the strange words meant, had perhaps heard them some time; another said they were revealed to her; a male patient, that they were given or brought to him, or arose through telephonic connections. From these explanations the author concludes that they originated in auditory hallucinations.

*Hallucinations, and the Subjective Sensations of the Sane.* D. HACK TUKE, M.D. Brain, Jan., 1889.

What is the seat of hallucinations? Is it peripheral, as Brewster thought? or central, as Esquirol believed? or is it the optic thalamus, as Ritti would have it? The author shows that none of these theories fits all the cases; there are hallucinations of peripheral origin, and as certainly of central origin, and, as against Ritti, of cortical origin. He discusses those of sight, and gives a number of interesting cases of his own observation, some sane and some insane, whose hallucinations he has been able to study more or less carefully. From a collation of these he arrives at some general means of distinguishing their seat, in substance as follows. Pressing the eye-ball to one side doubles only such things as are external to the eye, and so distinguishes real objects from hallucinations. Déspine, on the contrary, reports an insane patient with an hallucination of the Virgin that could be doubled. This the author does not try to explain, but leaves it as a counter case to those of his own observation. One of his cases, as one of Ball's and the subjects of hypnotic hallucinations secured by Binet and Fétré, he regards as a case of illusion; and illusions, having a kernel of reality, behave like real